

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. Diamond cutting method comprising the steps of:
forming a square or rectangular table in a piece of gemstone; and
5 forming a pavilion continuous to the table by cutting vertically from each side of the square or rectangular table to define the four lower-girdle facets and by cutting obliquely from each corner of the square or rectangular table to the culet of the pavilion to form four lower-main facets, whereby the upper opposite sides of each lower-main facet adjoining the adjacent lower-girdle facets whereas the lower 10 opposite sides of each lower-main facet adjoining the confronting lower opposite sides of the adjacent lower-main facets.
2. Diamond cutting method according to claim 1, wherein each lower-girdle facet is isosceles triangular, and each lower-main facet is rhomboid.
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3. An enneahedral-cut diamond having a square or rectangular table and a pavilion formed underneath the table, which comprises four triangular lower-girdle facets and four lower-main facets oriented obliquely from each corner of the square or rectangular table to the culet of the gemstone, the upper opposite sides of each 20 lower-main facet adjoining the adjacent triangular lower-girdle facets whereas the lower opposite sides of each lower-main facet adjoining the confronting lower opposite sides of the adjacent lower-main facets.
4. A diamond according to claim 3, wherein each side of the square table is 2 25 unit lengths long, and the pavilion is 1.8 unit lengths high.
5. A diamond according to claim 3 or 4, wherein it is an enneahedron having one table, four lower-girdle facets and four lower-main facets.
- 30 6. A diamond assembly comprising a plurality of enneahedral-cut diamonds arranged side by side and combined with their square or rectangular tables directed inward or outward.